

upholding fundamental human rights. By entering into free trade agreement with countries that already abide by labor standards equivalent to our own, we can prevent the exploitation of the weak, the uneducated, the poor, and others. Children should not be working 60 hour weeks in unsafe factories for pennies a day. Not one person in this Congress wants that to happen, but unfair trade agreements mitigate these abuses to occur by ignoring the opportunity to set minimum standards.

This is not to say that either Chile or Singapore do not abide by the five core, internationally-recognized, labor rights. However, the so-called "enforce your own labor protections" provisions in the Chile and Singapore Agreements are dangerous templates for future negotiations. The maintenance of minimal labor standards must be insured through explicit requirements outlining our expectations for workers' protection. Not only have we not defined labor standards in these current agreements, we have also not given ourselves a means to address any violation of labor rights in the future. This is simply unacceptable.

The negotiation of the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement sought this explicit protection for workers. The Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreements are a definite step in the wrong direction in regards to labor rights. As a nation, we have continuously stood up for the rights and protection of all workers. We cannot sacrifice workers and their protection to save a buck on a pair of shoes simply because they are somewhere around the world. We must factor in the cost of abdicating our responsibility to protect both our workers and workers the world over. Without explicit protection for laborers it is not free trade because there is no price for human dignity.

Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that I come here to oppose these agreements. Congress gave away its ability to amend trade agreements last year and, therefore, the only option I have to express my opposition to the labor rights provisions is to vote against the trade agreements in whole. Therefore, I will oppose these agreements and urge my colleagues to vote them down.

HONORING SAM HALPERT AND  
JOHN DEEGAN

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 2003*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to honor Mr. Sam Halpert and Mr. John Deegan of Pembroke Pines, FL, distinguished civil servants, contemporary American heroes, and great Floridians.

Now more than ever, our nation needs strong leaders—leaders who can be relied upon to protect the public from a growing number of natural disasters, the spread of terrorism, and crime in our city streets. Mr. Halpert and Mr. Deegan exemplify the types of heroes that describe a quarter century of service to local communities and to our country. Through hard work and effort, they have protected the South Florida community and its citizens for over a combined total of 50 years. Mr. Halpert, who began his career fighting fires as a volunteer in the 1970s, has most recently served as the city's fire marshal. Mr.

Deegan began his service to South Floridians as a paramedic, and now he is to be commended upon his retirement as the division chief in charge of emergency medical services.

Although Halpert and Deegan pursued different paths, they remained bound by their shared commitment to community welfare. Since 1978, Pembroke Pines has experienced tremendous growth from about 14,000 to 160,000 residents. Surely, with this immense growth in population comes the enormous responsibility of protecting its citizens. Instead of viewing this growth as an obstacle, Halpert and Deegan saw providing care and services to all Pembroke Pines' residents as a challenge, and they ensured the utmost quality in fire protection and emergency medical services.

Upon their retirement, I am pleased to take this opportunity to celebrate their amazing service to Broward County. Clearly, dedicated citizens such as these individuals serve as an example to us all, highlighting the extent to which fellow citizens are actually everyday heroes. Though the Pembroke Pines Fire Department and EMS will surely miss their commitment and service, each man has left an indelible impression on their respective institutions that will last a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a special occasion for me to honor Mr. Halpert and Mr. Deegan, who have embodied community leadership and strength as upstanding Floridians for over 25 years.

HONORING PETE JIMENEZ

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to a courageous and dedicated veteran of our state, Pete Jimenez of Pueblo, Colorado. As a member of the Army's infamous E Company in World War II, Pete gallantly served, protecting our freedoms on the field of battle. Pete is the newest recipient of the Croix de Guerre, a medal given by the President of France for uncommon heroism, valor, and bravery during battle. Pete has also been named a Knight of the Legion of Honor. This is the most prestigious of French military awards, and past recipients include President Ronald Reagan, President George Bush, and Secretary of State Colin Powell. I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating Pete and recognizing his deeds here today.

Pete will receive these commendations for events that took place throughout World War II, but particularly on September 17, 1944. On this day, Pete voluntarily took command of a patrol whose mission was to enter the city and knock out an enemy 20mm embedded cannon that was holding up the Allied advance. They were also told to investigate a vast underground structure that was possibly holding an American prisoner of war. In the destruction of the 20mm cannon, Pete single handedly killed two German soldiers while exposed to enemy fire. As Pete approached the underground structure, his squad encountered a number of enemy soldiers. After a significant struggle, they accepted the surrender of a 200 man

fighting force positioned inside the structure. Due to the ferocity of Pete's squad, the enemy believed they were under attack from a much larger force and threw down their weapons.

This is just one of the many heroic events that Pete Jimenez participated in during World War II. As the war ended, Pete was decorated with several medals, representing the valor and courage he displayed. He would go on to receive the World War II Victory Medal, four Bronze Stars for participation in the Normandy, Northern France, Central Europe, and Rhineland campaigns and two Bronze Stars for heroism and valor. Pete would also receive the Good Conduct Medal and the Purple Heart, as Pete was wounded five times in battle.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues here today in congratulating Pete and in recognizing this prestigious honor. This recognition to Pete for the work he did for our country is long overdue, and I am proud to bring his achievements to the attention of this body of Congress today. Congratulations and thanks again, Pete, for your many years of hard work on behalf of the United States.

DR. DONALD M. TOPPING

**HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 2003*

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the late Dr. Donald M. Topping of Huntington, West Virginia, who passed away at the age of 73 on June 29, 2003. He will be remembered for his contributions in preserving the Chamorro culture, especially his work with the Chamorro language of Guam and the Northern Marianas.

Dr. Topping leaves behind his wife, Priscilla Topping, and his children Miles and Lee Minh Topping, Jason Kesolei, Dee Johnson and Leslie Jensen. He also leaves behind eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Dr. Topping was Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at the University of Hawaii. He was also a founding member of the department. Dr. Topping was also responsible for co-founding the Drug Policy Forum of Hawaii in 1993. He served as its president until 2003 and received the Ho'omaluhia, or Peacemaker award, for advocating drug policy reforms on Hawaii. Dr. Topping was also the director of the Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute from 1969–1974 and director of the Social Science Research Institute from 1974–1996.

Dr. Donald Topping was considered a modern pioneer of the Chamorro language and was the main voice for modernizing the Chamorro language through his work on the reference grammar and the orthography. As an English professor at the former Territorial College of Guam, Dr. Topping taught himself the Chamorro language with the help of friends and neighbors in an effort to help his students learn English. He went on to author the books, *Spoken Chamorro*, in 1969; *Chamorro Reference Grammar*, in 1973; and the *Chamorro-English Dictionary*, with Pedro Ogo and Bernadita Dungca, in 1975, which put the Chamorro language into written form.

Dr. Topping's work demonstrated that the Chamorro language had very unique features that could be best understood as an Austronesian Language rather than the popular misconception of Spanish origins. His